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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1933

Latest Picture of Two Youngest Scottsboro Boys and Attorneys

See on Page 4 the First Installment of Charlotte Todes' Articles on the National Recovery Act

THE WEATHER—Partly cloudy; probably local thunder showers; continued warm; southwest winds.

CITY EDITION

Price 3 Cents

Green Applauds Industrial Slave Legislation

Decades of betrayal of the working class by the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor are climaxed by Green and company approving the Roosevelt "industrial recovery bill."

Urging organized workers to support that bill, which is in essence an industrial slave code, Green completely distorts its purpose. He says:

"This proposed legislation marks a very definite step forward in industrial stabilization, rationalization and economic planning."

"The bill is appropriately termed an industrial recovery measure. It is, in the judgment of labor, the most outstanding, advanced and forward-looking legislation designed to promote economic recovery that thus far has been proposed."

Green adds that the bill is a "real, constructive remedy for unemployment." This, in spite of the fact that thousands of units of industry will be scrapped and tens of thousands of workers now employed part-time will be completely deprived of work.

Chester M. Wright, publicity man for the A. F. of L. bureaucracy, in the International Labor News Letter of June 1st, refers to the bill as the "American industrial revolution," and says it is assured of passage because it has the endorsement of labor and of the "organized employers." Both labor and capital endorse it, because, says Green, "industry will be permitted to function in a co-operative way." In practice this means class collaboration on a scale hitherto never attempted.

The one new thing in such class collaboration is that the government openly uses its power to effectively unite owners of industry and the misleaders of labor to put through the bosses' attacks on the standards of life of the masses.

What sort of machinery the government is setting up is indicated by the fact that the notorious Bernard M. Baruch, former war industries board czar, who is on the favored list of the House of Morgan, is to be the chief of the whole works. Other Wall Street men will be on the board, along with some of the "labor leaders" such as Bill Green and John L. Lewis.

Not only do these agents of capitalism at the head of the reformist unions support the measure. They are to be part of the machinery to take away from the organized workers everything they have gained through decades of struggle to establish union conditions.

This industrial slave bill must be fought and through united action in strikes and other mass struggles the bosses and the government and the labor agents of capitalism must be shown that labor in action will smash every one of its provisions.

As against the open shop provisions of the bill there must be conducted a struggle for the right of the workers to belong to any union they please; the right of collective bargaining and the recognition of the union of the workers' choice.

Instead of the company union features contained in the clause defining "united action of labor and management," the principle of shop organization should be put forward. In a number of strikes and in various industries the workers have set up democratically elected committees. At a conference before Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins on May 6, the Trade Union Unity League brought out the demand for recognition of democratically elected shop committees. It is this kind of organization that can really serve the workers and help defeat the industrial slave bill and its henchmen.

"A Scientific Salesman of the Capitalist Class"

Nicholas Murray Butler, the ambitious Republican politician who has been fawning before Republican bosses for the last 15 years in his pathetic desire to be nominated for the Presidency, and who, as a side line, holds the job of President of Columbia University, has emerged from his study with a dazzling jewel of wisdom.

The present crisis which has caused such suffering and misery to the masses is a "moral collapse," says our learned Butler.

"That which has broken down," says Butler, "is primarily not the economic superstructure, but the moral foundation."

But behind this "moral" talk is an obvious class purpose.

The primary purpose of such talk about "morals" is to conceal the basic cause of the crisis—the exploitation of labor by the capitalist class. It is a rather curious "moral collapse" that occurs with such regularity every few years, and which increases in scope and intensity as capitalism has developed.

Crisis, as Marx long ago showed in "Capital," occur periodically and with increasing force because the exploitation of labor results in the piling up of a "surplus" on one hand in the hands of the capitalist class, and of poverty among the producing class, the workers.

The last cause of all crises always remains the poverty and restricted consumption of the masses, as compared to the tendency of capitalist production to develop the productive forces in such a way that only the absolute power of consumption of the entire society would be their limit." (Marx-Capital, Vol. 3.)

It is the capitalist system of production based on the private ownership of the means of production which is responsible for the crisis.

The fierce imperialist struggle for markets—is this a "moral" affair? And whose "moral collapse" is it when the capitalist exploiters slash wages to starvation levels?

The dooming of 17,000,000 American workers to hunger because the Federal government denies them unemployment insurance—whose "moral collapse" is that?

And can any talk of "morals" make the slightest change in the irreconcilable class struggle which rages between the working class and their capitalist exploiters?

The rape of Manchuria, the partition of China, the imperialist plunder of the colonies, the fight for coal, oil, iron and railroads, are these affairs of "morals" or of economies?

The monopolist grip of Wall Street finance capital on the government and industry of the country—is this the "moral collapse" which Butler has in mind? Oh, no! That would not at all please Butler's Wall Street masters on the Board of Trustees.

Is it not strange that the lynching of Negroes, the clubbing and shooting of workers, the eviction of workers' families, do not arouse the moral indignation of Nicholas Miraculous?

Butler's talk of "morals" is consciously for the purpose of chloroforming the masses against revolutionary struggle, against the real cause of the crisis, against those responsible for the crisis—the capitalist class.

The bourgeois professors are nothing but "scientific salesmen of the capitalist class," said Lenin.

And what a loyal salesman is Columbia's ambitious President!

June Communist Off Press

The Rising Strike Movement—Editorial.

A Warning Against Opportunist Distortions of the United Front Tactic—By C. A. Hathaway.

The Communist Parties of the Capitalist Countries in the Struggle for the United Front—By O. Planitsky.

The Class Struggle in the American Countryside—By R. Puro.

The Rise of the Revolutionary Movement in Cuba—By R. Martinez Villena.

The Scottsboro Struggle and the Next Steps—Resolution of the Political Bureau.

The Political Connections of the International Armament Firms—By Jan Relling.

The Transition to Communism—The Opportunism of the German Social Democrats—Introduction to the new edition of the "Critique of the Gotha Program" by Karl Marx—By Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute.

Book Reviews: Toward the Seizure of Power—Lenin. Review by M. Olin (concluded).

2 ALLENTOWN STRIKES WIN WAGE RAISES

More Mills Come Out; 4 Jailed at Suntag Picketing

N.T.W. LED STRUGGLE
Workers Reject the "Recovery" Talk; Want More Now

ALLENTOWN, Pa., June 8.—A two-day strike, under the leadership of the National Textile Workers' Union here against the Beldyere and Philadelphia Silk Companies, was successful in winning definite gains for the silk workers. The workers won wage increases of a half a cent per yard, recognition of their shop committees and the abolition of overtime work.

During the two days of the strike the bosses' agents were active in trying to disrupt the unity of the workers. They proposed that the workers join the United Textile Workers and pointed to the Recovery Bill which the A. F. of L. supports as assuring them better conditions. But the majority of the workers rejected this proposal, refusing to be deceived by "promised" increases and to be induced to join the strike-breaking, sell-out organization of the United Textile Workers.

Jail Strike Organizer, 3 Strikers at Suntag Mill.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., June 8.—Powers, organizer of the strike at the Suntag Silk Mill, involving over 200 workers, and three other strikers were arrested on the picket line today and sentenced to ten days in jail or a \$50 fine. This is the result of efforts of the boss, aided by Mayor Lewis, to break the strike. The Mayor has declared his intention of stopping the picketing and even outlawing the strike.

At the trial Mayor Lewis acted as chief witness. The sentence was chief prosecutor and the boss was passed after Powers delivered a sharp attack on the boss and the Mayor, exposing the latter as the tool of the silk bosses. Strikers packed the courtroom in support of the workers.

FARMERS JOIN WISCONSIN MARCH

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 8.—Reports have come from many cities and farm communities of activity for the State Hunger March which started yesterday and will reach Madison on June 12.

In Fond du Lac 300 workers struck against forced labor which was being done at three cents an hour.

In Appleton, the police are taking the workers from their houses in patrol wagons to the forced labor jobs. When they refuse to work for groceries.

Farmers Will Come

Farmers from Shawano County, where 1,500 National Guards and 500 special deputies enforced virtual martial law in the milk strike, have come to trucks to Oakshoek to talk with the Unemployed Council members. They have taken back hundreds of copies of the "Hunger Fighter," the Wisconsin Unemployed Council organ. They are very bitter towards the sell-out of the milk strike, and promise that they will come to Madison direct in trucks.

In Mauston over 150 workers are on strike against forced labor, and a similar number in Elroy, near by. In Mauston an Unemployed Council has been set up, and is leading the strike. They are sending many marchers to Madison.

1,200 at Amoskeag Strike Again; Pay Is Cut, Not Raised

UTW Officials Order Them Back; Indignation Rises; Strikers Hold Meeting

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 8.—More than 1,200 spinners and weavers are reported to have walked out on strike at the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co. today, only a week after the settlement of their strike. About 7,800 strong were on strike for several weeks here to force the company to pay immediately the 15 per cent increase announced in the press as part of the Roosevelt ballyhoo but promised for 29th of July. The workers battled militantly against a force of National Guardsmen called by the Governor. They voted to return to work only after an announcement had been made that the 15 per cent increase would be given at once. This restored only part of a wage cut up to 42 per cent suffered since January.

The settlement was made by a committee consisting of the strike-breaking Governor, Riviere the UTW organizer and a Catholic bishop. Defrauded.

Returning to work last week with a supposed 15 per cent increase, the workers found instead that their first pay envelopes contained cuts in their pay up to 25 per cent. In addition they were forced to handle more looms and speed-up has been

CONFERENCE AIMS TO CUT WHEAT AREA

Anti-Soviet Dumping Lies Exposed at London Session

LONDON, June 8.—How to induce the farmers to cut down wheat acreage so that the food gamblers can dispose of the enormous surpluses they hold at higher prices is the problem facing delegates of the United States, Canada, the Argentine and Australia, who are in conference here. The conference consists only of six men, representing the four countries that produce 90 per cent of the world's wheat supply, according to figures furnished by them.

With tens of millions of men, women and children enduring pangs of hunger for want of bread, there are in the United States and Canada more than 400,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat in storehouses. If production can be curtailed for as much as four years by one-fourth to one-third of the present acreage the market gamblers and bankers who own this surplus hope to realize big profits off it.

Figures Blast Soviet Dumping Lie.

One noteworthy feature of the conference is the official statement that "Russia is not a factor in the present wheat market." This is due to the fact that in the Soviet Union the first consideration is to feed the people and anyone who attempts to speculate on the food supply is sternly dealt with. Figures of the price drop in wheat also show that the biggest fall in prices took place long before there was even the slightest export of wheat from the Soviet Union. This completely refutes the lie of Soviet dumping that was used a year and a half ago and that is still being repeated in farm papers in capitalist countries today.

Seek to Provoke Imperialist War

The delegates of the four countries realize that any agreement between them is very difficult, if not impossible, aside from turning their differences in the direction of aiding the international conspiracies for intervention and war against the Soviet Union.

Henry A. Morgenthau of the United States and Stanley Bruce, former Australian prime minister and now resident Australian minister in London, and Howard Ferguson, Canadian high commissioner, are trying to find a way to place the wheat surplus at the disposal of countries being used as bases from which to launch an anti-Soviet war. This, in spite of the fact that they themselves have had to admit that the wheat dumping yarn against the Soviet Union is now completely discredited by facts they could no longer conceal.

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MORGAN AGENTS EVADE TAXES BY MANIPULATION

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The Senate voted today to give its investigating committee the power to inquire into the income tax payments of the rest of the Morgan partners. It also voted an appropriation of \$100,000 to finance the investigation.

Committee to Keep Taxes Secret. It was pointed out, however, by Senator Fletcher, Chairman of the Senate investigating committee, that this does not necessarily mean that the committee's findings will be made public. The likelihood was that they would not be made public, he said.

When the Senate decision was made known, John W. Davis, the Morgan attorney who was the Democratic candidate for president in 1924, said that the Morgan partners would refuse to answer the questions on income tax payments.

Will Adjourn

It is said that the Senate Committee will adjourn until the Fall after it finishes the present line of inquiry into the workings of the Morgan-controlled railroad holding company.

This would mean the practical ending of the investigation into the affairs of the Morgans.

Eva Tax

Today's examination brought out that the Van Sweringen brothers who are the Morgan agents in the Allegheny Corporation, got control of the vast railroad empire with practically no investment of their own. The millions of dollars which they used were provided by issuing enormous supplies of stocks which were sold to the people. Most of these savings were swept away by the stock crash of 1929. The Allegheny is still controlled by the Morgans.

DOLLAR DROPS TO 80 CENTS

The U. S. dollar crashed today to a new low making a new low since this country went off the gold standard. It is now selling in London and Berlin at about 80 cents in terms of European currencies.

A large part of the selling of dollars and converting them into currencies is coming from the United States and South America it was reported.

This latest drop in the dollar foreshadowed further inflationary moves of the Roosevelt government. It is widely rumored that Roosevelt will demand a reduction in the gold content of the dollar, thus sending prices of goods skyward.

The movements of the English Pound and the American dollar reflect the struggle going on between these two imperialist countries for trade advantages in the world markets.

GAS LEAK HALTS MATERN FLIGHT

BIELOVO, Siberia, June 8.—James J. Matern's departure from this out-of-the-way and uncharted stop on his round-the-world flight was delayed tonight by a heavy storm.

MOSCOW, June 8.—Gas fumes escaping from a leaking gas line forced James Matern, round-the-world flyer, to land his plane near Prokoplevsk, Siberia at 10 a. m. Moscow.

A large part of his journey which was to have taken him to Ghitla. Matern is resting now, still sick from the effects of the fumes, unable to "hold any food on his stomach," at Bielowo, a workers' settlement near Prokoplevsk.

Almost unconscious, Matern broke his stabilizer while landing, and expects to go on within ten hours with only temporary repairs to his plane. They have helped me as much as they can here," the flyer said, "and I shall be able to get off with temporary repairs within several hours and run into Krasnoyarsk, where there are facilities for fixing the stabilizer.

"They have been awfully good to me," he added, "giving me hot drinks and food, but I can't keep any on it now."

CONGRESS TO PUT THROUGH CUT ON VETS

Program to Be Carried Out As Originally Planned

WASHINGTON, June 8.—In an effort to shield the Roosevelt administration from widespread denunciation among the war veterans the publicity agents of the government have mobilized the capitalist press correspondents to create the fiction of a "compromise" on the proposed cuts.

The United Press reports that, efforts are being made to stem a "dangerous house revolt against the economy" as they affect veterans.

To Carry Through Attacks

But the facts brought out refute the Roosevelt ballyhoo that the original cuts in pensions and compensation have been modified. They are to be carried out as planned. Major General Byrd announced after a meeting of the house democratic steering committee, that the basis of the agreement with the White House had been reached. Each ex-soldier suffering a reduction or a cutting off of pension or compensation would be allowed to file to appeal. All such appeals will be separately examined.

This means that all cuts as originally intended go into effect and that each veteran must file his own appeal, which will hang fire indefinitely. Meanwhile the cuts will be in operation.

Vets Fight for Program

The Veterans National Rank and File Committee, elected by the delegates and mass convention of rank and file veterans, is actively fighting against the proposed cuts and is giving wide publicity to the aim and objects of the Veterans National Liaison Committee, which issued the call for the recent Washington convention. This program for needed relief is as follows:

1. Immediate cash payment of the remainder of the Adjusted Service Certificate.

2. No cuts in disability compensation, hospitalization allowances, pensions, and other benefits. Reconsideration of the Economy Act, with the view of preventing the harsh injustices entailed in its application.

3. Immediate remedial relief for all impoverished farmers and the Nation's unemployed.

Put Back Evicted Families.

NEW YORK.—Seven evicted families in Downtown New York have been put back into their homes today by the City government, which was called by the Home Relief Bureau.

All the families were refused relief by the Home Relief Bureau.

CHAIN GANG WORK IN FOREST CAMP

From Company 665—Northern Michigan

There are about 150 men that go with trucks every day 25 miles away to plant trees and build fire lines—and let me tell you that those fellows work like slaves. The fellows have a system when a detail works with picks, well they all work together and yell just like the chain gang, and when the ranger comes around they all yell "wipe em" and then we stop for a few seconds and wipe the sweat off our faces.

You should have been in camps last Tuesday. The meals weren't so good and small rations of it.

After everyone had laid in bed at 9 p. m. they started to whistle and shout "No Eats, No Work." We had the camp in an uproar for about an hour and a half. Next morning the captain and lieutenant held up the mess line for 15 minutes and gave a talk on last night's riot. He stated that if Major Hawkins would of been in camp at that time he would have sent the whole company home, but he didn't. We had fruit for dessert that morning. About 50 men have left camp since we are here.

Training for War

The fellows are talking about the war problem. They realize that we are going to plant trees only till next week. Then they will make fire lines and cut trees. Tree planting season is over next week and the fellows all go "it in their head that we're just one big army ready to push off."

—A Camp.

N. Y. CITY GOV'T PLANS SALES TAX TO MEET PAYMENTS TO BANKERS

Mayor O'Brien Admits That Little of New Revenue Will Go for Relief; Increase in Water Rates Also Planned

NEW YORK, June 8.—With realty and property interests making increasing opposition to the imposition of the \$30,000,000 auto taxes, and with the Wall Street bankers headed by the Morgan and Rockefeller agents demanding payments of loans, the City government is proposing to levy a Sales Tax and to increase the water rates.

Thus, the City government is preparing to lay the tax burdens to meet the bankers' payments directly upon the backs of the poorest sections of the population.

The Tammany Mayor O'Brien said that this kind of tax was "one of the finest and fairest that could be imposed." This statement, of course, contradicts the opinions of even the most reactionary bourgeois economists who all admit that a sales tax falls heaviest upon the poorest sections of the population.

Money Not for Relief

Mayor O'Brien also revealed that, contrary to his first statements, not all of the \$15,000,000 expected to be immediately realized from the auto taxes, will go for relief purposes. Thus, the City administration admits that it is levying the new taxes to meet payments to the bankers, rather than for relief expenditures.

To Pay Bankers

The "budget crisis" is due to the fact that on June 10 a delegation of Wall Street bankers, headed by Winthrop Aldrich, Rockefeller agent of the Chase National Bank and Frank Polk, a Morgan agent, whose name appeared on many of the "selected" stock lists, will demand payment on the \$226,000,000 loans which fall due on that day.

The City has \$30,000,000 in cash. A large part of this is being held for the bankers. Relief has been cut to the bone. Over 60,000 workers' families face immediate eviction due to non-payment of rent. The City is planning a program of relief rent by the Welfare Bureau.

Preparing Wage Cuts

With protests from realty and property interests against the auto taxes mounting, the City is laying the strategy for another series of wage cuts in the salaries of the school teachers, etc. The City's "retrenchment," reductions in the city payroll, is getting stronger every day among certain property groups close to the City government.

These demands are directed mainly, not against the enormous salaries of the Tammany officials who clutter up the City government, but against the lower salary brackets. The Tammany officials in the Board of Education are hinting more openly every day of coming "sacrifices" that the teachers will have to make in the form of wage cuts.

Hold Final Election Rally in Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A huge open air election rally, the final one of the campaign, will be held Saturday night at Fifth and Cedar Aves. south, where Emil Nygard, Communist Mayor of Crosby will be one of the speakers.

Put Back Evicted Families.

NEW YORK.—Seven evicted families in Downtown New York have been put back into their homes today by the City government, which was called by the Home Relief Bureau.

All the families were refused relief by the Home Relief Bureau.

Ohio Youth Committee Visits Labor Camp for Investigation

Officers Stop Military Drill to Hide Facts from Committee; Find Negroes Treated Worse

TOLEDO, O., June 8.—Twenty-five delegates elected at National Youth Day meetings in Toledo, Cleveland, Akron and Dayton to investigate conditions in the forced labor camps demanded from the Governor in Columbus the right to visit the camps. Governor White refused to grant permission using the pretense that they are under federal control.

He even refused to give a letter of recommendation to the officers in the camps to allow the delegation in.

The delegation then went to the Camp Stony Creek without the permit. The officers tried to keep the recruits away from the committee, but did not succeed. Many of the boys asked the committee of young workers whether conditions were getting better outside. Also if their parents had their relief cut, because they were supported from the wages of their sons in camp.

Hide Military Drills.

The delegation found that drilling had been discontinued a week prior to their visit. Later it was found that this was actually done because the authorities knew the delegation was coming.

The food given out is the same as in the army. The officers in

charge said they feed them at 33 cents a day and the cook said it was only 27 cents.

Negroes Treated Worse.

The officers have their own private tents and mess hall. They have nice clean table cloths on their tables. And the boys have to eat their food from Army mess kits and find a place on the ground to sit down. Negroes are served separately.

Twenty-four sleep in each tent. There they must also keep their belongings and work tools. They have only 2 blankets; one to lay on and the other to cover themselves. Complaints were made that they can not sleep on account of cold at night. Negro quarters are located in the worst place near where the toilets are dug.

—A Toledo Sentinel

NEW YORK

Metropolis of HUNGER

BY A HOME RELIEF BUREAU INVESTIGATOR
ARTICLE 3

Fear of losing their homes is a greater factor in driving New York workers to ask the Home Relief Bureau for help than hunger. Yet of all the failures of the Home Relief Bureau to provide the jobs with the necessities of life, the failure to pay rents or at least to stop evictions is the most glaring.

Take the case of young Mr. G., a Negro laborer living in Lower Manhattan. He came to the Home Relief Bureau to ask for help because the landlord threatened to dispossess him. After waiting three weeks for a visit from a Home Relief Bureau representative, he received a dispossess notice. Again he went to the Bureau, and again he was told to wait. After another week of waiting he and his wife decided they would move out of the tenement. The Bureau did not intend to help them.

Break Up Homes. They distributed their furniture among their friends and the woman went to live with a friend who could shelter her temporarily. The man spent the night in the hallway and appeared at the relief office the following morning to recite his plight. He was informed that since his wife was not living with him and was temporarily provided for she didn't need any help. As for him, he ought to go to the Municipal Lodging House, he was told, because the Home Relief Bureau doesn't help single men.

Then there is the case of the Grossman family of 961 Fifth St., the Bronx, who reported to the Home Relief Bureau on May 24 that they were being evicted. Mr. Grossman was told that the Bureau could not pay his rent because it was possible for his family to move in with his wife's parents. He objected to this scheme because his wife suffers from a mental ailment and one of his children has heart trouble. The crowding would have a bad effect on everybody, he said. That replied the official, is no concern of the Home Relief Bureau.

These instances are not isolated. They are representative of the policy of the Home Relief Bureau in the matter of paying rents. The policy is simple enough, too. It consists of a determination to pay as little and infrequently as possible.

From November 1, 1931, to August 31, 1932, the Home Relief Bureau paid out for rents a total of about \$1,500,000 for the 92,000 families which were receiving active aid during that period. This would mean an average of about \$17.50 per family for the entire period from November, 1931, to August, 1932.

Refusal to Pay Rents. The refusal to pay rents on the grounds that there is no money, or on any other grounds, is a direct violation even of their own laws under which the Home Relief Bureau exist. Section 1 of the Emergency Laws which created the bureau declares expressly that:

"The provisions of any general, special or local laws... which limit or forbid the furnishing of shelter, fuel, clothing, light, and medical attendance... shall not apply to relief authorized under this act."

The half-hearted and brutal manner in which the bureau has handled the struggle of thousands of families to keep roofs over their heads is confessed in the report of the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration under which the Home Relief Bureau function:

"Public welfare officials have been inclined to limit their relief giving to food and fuel orders assuming that families could solve their rent problems through part-time earning or the patience and good nature of their landlords. In this extended period of unemployment and poverty, however, the attention of relief agencies only after they have exhausted all their resources and usually with large accumulations of unpaid rent, shelter is becoming an increasingly difficult problem. The present haphazard methods of dealing with the payment of rents cannot be continued indefinitely without serious consequences."

Dispossession Triple. Yet the "haphazard methods" are being continued. In April of this year 34,544 dispossession petitions were filed in the courts of New York—more than three times as many as were filed for in the previous month, March. The exact number of evictions carried out as a result of these dispossession is hard to estimate. Thousands of families who receive dispossession move "voluntarily." The question, where do they go, can be answered only by the generally accepted fact that more families are living in less rooms than at any time in New York's history.

No. 1—5th Ave. This is at a time when the Tenement House Department reports that there are 201,406 vacant apartments in the city, or more apartments than each family now receiving work relief or home relief.

No. 1—5th Ave. No. 1, Fifth Ave., paragon of exclusive housing in Lower Manhattan, stands with half of its 222 apartments empty, while in the slums behind the buildings scores of homeless men quarrel nightly with employees of the building for the right to back in the heat issuing from the furnace rooms. Nor is it only the exclusive skyscraper mansions of Fifth, Park, Madison and Riverside Drive that go untenanted while workers sleep in subways or huddle together in fire-trap tenements. Modern apartment houses in the Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens, once within reach of at least part of New York's working class, have yielded their inhabitants to the slums.

With the increase of dispossession from 194,046 in 1928 to 308,816 in 1932 the slight chance which workers once had of winning a hearing from a magistrate have completely disappeared. The courts now handle dis-

possession in batches with less consideration than is given to those appearing before the courts for far less important reasons.

Serving dispossession costs money and as a result many landlords attempt to frighten their tenants into moving "without due process of law."

Use New Tricks. Many landlords simply buy the legal forms from stationery stores and fill them out themselves, relying on the ignorance of their tenants to get away with it. Such fake dispossession are widely used in Harlem and in sections of the city inhabited by foreign-born workers.

Marshall have been doing a land office business since 1930. They can't keep up with the orders. They work at such high speed that so small a matter as their failure to send a notice of eviction to the family 24 hours

One Fifth Avenue



in advance doesn't bother them. Any jobless worker who demands to see a warrant of eviction before his belongings are hurried into the gutter will find himself rudely shoved aside and possibly beaten or arrested if he insists on his legal prerogatives.

Evicting a Thieving Business. In 1930 and 1930 marshals usually received \$10 per room for moving the furniture of a family into the street. Today, because of the large volume of business, the price has dropped to as low as \$15 for an apartment. Many of these officials have found it necessary to buy new trucks and hire more men. It is one of the few businesses that flourishes and expands under "the new deal."

Struggle Against Evictions. In its daily efforts to organize employed and jobless alike for adequate relief and unemployment insurance, the Unemployed Councils have battled mercilessly against evictions.

If workers are to be deprived of their homes because they are jobless, let the responsibility for finding them new homes rest on those who have caused unemployment.

When the Unemployed Councils put furniture back into the apartment from which it has been moved by the marshal's men, they are not merely engaging in a reversal of the legal process. They are placing the responsibility for these dispossession on the shoulders of those who are responsible for unemployment, on the owners of industry and their henchmen in the city government. Instead of catering to the false feeling of shame which many a worker suffers when he sees his belongings on the street, the Unemployed Councils make every eviction an occasion of working-class indignation and organization. From Spuyten Duyvil to Canarsie the Unemployed Councils have forced the payment of rents, swift care for evicted families and the cutting of Tammany red tape. But to the Councils these victories are mere skirmishes in the battle to compel the adoption of a rent and relief policy which will not only keep roofs over the heads of the jobless, but give them some degree of security as well.

A Tent Colony Is Being Erected at the Lake Front at

WOCOLONA
Charge \$20 per Person
For more Summer COMRADES INVITED TO JOIN

Come to a Meeting
Friday, June 9th at 8 p.m.
at WORKERS CENTER
38 East 12th Street

Bus leaving front of Workers Center, 38 E. 12th St. Sunday, 8:30 a.m. sharp. Returning same night. Round trip \$1.00.

For further information phone: N.Y. 8-3331 — Day and Night
Cordland 7-7230 — Day only

Chicago Fair Greeted Nazi Weidemann

Chicago Workers to March in Protest on Anti-Fascist Day

CHICAGO, June 8.—Although the officials of the Chicago World's Fair told a delegation of the Chicago Anti-Fascist Committee more than a week ago that Hans Weidemann, Nazi envoy, was not officially recognized and would not be welcomed at the Fair, the Fair officials now state that "in deference to law and respect for the president (they) should receive any and all official representatives from nations invited."

Protesting against this decision to extend an official welcome to Weidemann, the Anti-Fascist Committee declares that "the Germany to which (Hoover) invitation was addressed no longer exists. It has been replaced by a sabre-rattling terrorism bent on restoring and even worsening the 'Funker-capitalist' monarchy of 1914-18."

The sham refusal to welcome Weidemann has given way to the Fair officials' real class intentions. Weidemann is to be dined and wine by capitalist Chicago as the representative of the Fascist regime of Germany.

Under auspices of the Chicago Anti-Fascist Committee a parade and demonstration converging on the Loop from three parts of the city will be held on June 24, National Anti-Fascist Day to protest the presence of Weidemann in Chicago, as invited guest of the World Fair.

The nation-wide anti-Fascist movement, of which the Chicago anti-Weidemann demonstration is a part, is building up a giant united front of all workers for effective action against Fascism in all its forms. In Detroit, a special united front conference will be held Sunday, June 11, at 10 a. m. in the Arbeiter-Ring Center, Holbrook and Brush. An inclusive united front committee has been established in Cleveland, and a united front conference has been called for Saturday, July 8th. Other anti-Fascist committees are already active at work in Philadelphia and Boston. The work of anti-Fascist action and relief for the victims of German Fascism is taking on a truly national character at last.

Fraenkel Outlines Moves in Fight for the 2 Youngest Scottsboro Boys

NEW YORK.—The nature of the hearing on June 22 before Judge Malone in Morgan County juvenile court in connection with the case of Roy Wright and Eugene Williams, two of the youngest Scottsboro boys, were outlined yesterday by a Daily Worker representative by Omond K. Fraenkel, New York attorney who recently returned from Decatur, Ala.

Fraenkel and Gen. George W. Chamlee, chief Scottsboro defense counsel, had conducted the court fight before Judge James W. Horton which resulted in the two boys being transferred to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court—an admission that they had been illegally held during the past two years.

Will Also Argue Patterson Case. The Williams-Wright hearing will be followed by Judge Malone, immediately after Chamlee and Fraenkel appear before Judge Horton to argue for a new trial for Haywood Patterson, who has been sentenced to death.

At least 20 grounds for setting aside the verdict will be cited by the D. attorneys including charges of prejudice, danger of mob violence to the defendants and their counsel, jury tampering, etc.

Interviewed in his office, Fraenkel said: "At the hearing before Judge Malone the prosecution will, it is to be presumed, present witnesses in an effort to prove the guilt of the boys, and to testify that they are not amenable to correction for under the Alabama law if the judge finds that the defendant is delinquent and that he is incorrigible and not amenable to correction, either by being put under probation, or sent to an institution, then he can send the boy back to the ordinary criminal court for a trial."

"The defense, of course, will present its incontrovertible proof that the boys are innocent and demand that they be freed outright."

Describes Hearing. Describing the nature of the forthcoming hearing, Attorney Fraenkel said that "the word 'hearing' is deliberately used in law instead of the word 'trial.' There will be witnesses examined with more informality than at a trial. The judge can cut short the cross-examination if he so desires. There is no jury, of course. The judge will then determine whether the boy is delinquent or not. Of course, if he determines that he is not, he goes out of the door. If he determines that he is delinquent, he has to decide what he is going to do."

Rowboats, Round, Tender, Runabout and Sailboats
CHARLES FRANK
100 EAST 9th STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Special Prices to Proletarian Camps

NEEDLEWORKERS APPRECIATE
THE LITTLE
WATCH REPAIR SHOP
417 SIXTH AVENUE, AT 5TH STREET

Parade to Precede Protest Against Italian Fascism

Members of the Local Eagerly Snap Up Article in the Daily Worker Last Week

NEW YORK.—The Italian United Front Anti-Fascist Action Committee, which has called the demonstration against Italian fascism before the Italian Fascist Consulate at 76th Street and Lexington Avenue for this Saturday at 11 a. m., has invited the New York section of the Socialist Party to participate in the protest and is awaiting an answer.

To date the following organizations have announced their intention to join the united front anti-fascist demonstration, demanding the freedom of Antonio Gramsci, Italian Communist leader, Sandro Pertini, Socialist, Vella Matteotti and her two children who are being held as hostages by Mussolini, and other political prisoners.

The Communist Party, the Young Communist League, the International Labor Defense, the Joint Board of the Dress and Waistmakers' Union of Greater New York, the I.W.O., the Conference for Progressive Labor Action, the Trade Union Unity League, Local 165 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the Amalgamated Food Workers Union, the Balkan Anti-Fascist Committee, the Jewish Workers' and People Committee Against Fascism.

Wait for Socialist Answer. A parade, which will precede the demonstration, will assemble on East 76th Street between First and York Avenues, then march on the consulate where an open air meeting will be held with speakers from the Italian United Front Committee, the International Labor Defense and the American Civil Liberties Union.

The Committee appeals to all American working class organizations in the name of the Italian working class to stage a real struggle in behalf of the victims of Italian fascism.

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reaction. Mass resistance against Fascism becomes an urgent task facing the workers today. Only by the most persistent every day struggle, by the most conscious and resolute fight can the masses defeat the fascist terror in Italy and Germany, as well as in other sections of the world."

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Mrs. Mamie Williams, mother of Eugene, who testified that her boy was born December 9, 1917.

If Judge Malone decided adversely in the case, the defense has the "right" to appeal to Judge Horton. Just what the case will be gathered from Horton's actions in refusing to order a mistrial in the Haywood Patterson trial in spite of the most flagrant appeals to the prejudices of the jury.

If the case goes back to the ordinary criminal court, none of the proceedings of the juvenile court are admissible, Fraenkel said. "None of the testimony that was obtained is admissible, not even the fact that there had been hearing in the juvenile court, although everybody in the community will know that fact and what the testimony was."

It is thus clear that unless the workers by increasing their protests compel the release of Eugene Williams and Roy Wright, the whole elaborate legal proceeding will simply result in the boys being thrown right back into the Morgan county criminal court.

Fraenkel, a prominent New York constitutional lawyer, is the author of "The Sacco-Vanzetti Case," published in 1931.

Hospital and Dental Prescriptions Filled at One-Half Price

White Gold Filled Frames — \$1.50
27% Metal Frames — \$1.00
Lenses not included
COHEN'S, 117 Orchard St.
First Door Off Delancey St.
Telephone: ORchard 4-1250

Relatives Testified. Two witnesses had appeared at the recent hearing, the attorney said. Mrs. Beatrice Maddox, sister of Wright, who testified that her brother was born October 22, 1917 and

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NEWS BRIEFS

DAVIS SEEMS NEW STAY

PITTSBURGH, June 8. — Senator James J. Davis whose trial for using mails to defraud in operating a lottery in connection with his Moose Lodge racket is scheduled to start in New York Monday is asking for a further stay. He claims he is still too ill to go on trial. Davis was first accused last year and got the trial postponed until after the elections in Pennsylvania. He was Secretary of Labor in Harding's Teapot Dome cabinet and later in Coolidge's and Hoover's administration. As secretary of labor he was notorious for his attacks against foreign-born workers and carried out deportations of workers active in the class struggle.

PRINTERS BAN CONVENTION

INDIANAPOLIS, June 8.—In a referendum members of the International Typographical Union voted not to hold their annual convention this year on a plea of the officers that they should save money. None of the officers in the strike-breaking Charles P. Howard machine have agreed to reduce their own fat salaries. The vote, at union headquarters, was 30,832, to 18,998.

ADVANCE TIRE PRICES

AKRON, June 8.—Higher prices on automobile tire prices ranging from 7 to 14 per cent on casings with an average of 8 1/2 per cent were put into effect yesterday. Tube prices were boosted 15 per cent. This is the second increase recently, the first being an advance of 10 per cent on May 1st.

MOLLINSONS CRASH ON TAKE-OFF

CROYDON AIRFIELD, England, June 8.—Captain James A. Mollinson and his wife, the former Amy Johnson, noted woman flyer, crashed in trying to take off on a non-stop flight to New York early this morning. The plane struck a bump in the ground and was so badly wrecked it will take more than a week to reconstruct it.

URGE CHAIN STORE PROBE

NEW YORK, June 8.—A campaign to have the "business ethics" of the chain stores investigated by the federal government was urged last night at a meeting of 400 members of the Business Independence League. The organization is composed of small business men—grocers, druggists, etc.—who are being driven to the wall by the chains. The meeting also urged Mayor O'Brien, the Tammany clown, to tax chain stores. Nothing will come of the proposals.

DUMP GUNS IN OCEAN

NEW YORK, June 8.—Police today dumped into the sea, 3,816 alleged deadly weapons, ranging from shotguns to brass knuckles. The municipal steamboat Macon carried the cargo to Scotland lightship to dump it. The weapons were confiscated from petty hoodlums not protected by Tammany.

Have the DAILY WORKER at every meeting of your unit, branch, union, or club.

Telephone STuyvesant 9-9254

UNIVERSITY GRILL, Inc.
BAR RESTAURANT
75 UNIVERSITY PL., N. Y. C.
Between 10th and 11th St.

RUSSIAN MUSIC
The only place where Russian Music and Instruments can be obtained
LATEST SONGS FROM U.S.S.R.
RUSSIAN MUSIC CO.
155 SECOND AVENUE
Mfrs. of Balalaikas, Dumas and Guitars

DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY
107 BRISTOL STREET
Bet. Pitkin and Sutter Aves., Brooklyn
PHONE: DICKENS 2-3012
Office Hours: 9-10 A.M., 3-5, 6-8 P.M.

Intern'l Workers Order
DENTAL DEPARTMENT
80 FIFTH AVENUE
15TH FLOOR
All Work Done Under Personal Care of Dr. C. Weissman

White Gold Filled Frames — \$1.50
27% Metal Frames — \$1.00
Lenses not included
COHEN'S, 117 Orchard St.
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Support Huge Red Press Carnival Saturday, July 1

Starlight Park and the Bronx Coliseum have been engaged for the entire day of Saturday, July 1, 1935, for a Red Press Carnival, which is to be a mass holiday of the workers and at the same time a demonstration of powerful support to the revolutionary press, the Daily Worker and Morning Freiheit.

A program that is unsurpassed by any ever held has been arranged for the occasion, including amusements and entertainments of all kinds. There is to be a mass pageant, arranged under the collective guidance and effort of all of our cultural groups and organizations. There will be sport exhibits by the Labor Sports Union and young workers' clubs.

Famous Soviet movies, not yet released in the United States, will be shown at this great affair for the very first time. All workers' choruses and mandolin orchestras will gather in full number to take part.

These are but a few of the attractions. Other games, entertainments and amusements are in preparation. They will all be publicly announced shortly in the pages of both the Daily Worker and the Freiheit.

In the evening, all the workers gathered will dance in the Coliseum, to the tunes of several excellent dance bands, until the morning star appears!

There is also being prepared a huge restaurant, supervised by members of the Food Workers Industrial Union, where the best food available will be served at very moderate prices all day long.

Admission to this huge carnival and workers' holiday will be only 30 cents. This will entitle any worker to remain and take part in the festivities from beginning to end.

In order to enable every single organization to take full part, the management of this Red Press Picnic has decided to sell tickets in advance to all organizations at the special rates of \$1 per 100, or \$5 per 1,000.

Each of these tickets will be worth 10 cents at the door, which means that the holder will have to pay only 20 cents additional to enter. Organizations can sell these tickets at whatever price they want, thereby aiding themselves financially.

We expect you to take this question up at your next meeting, and to order as many tickets as you feel you can dispose of.

Comrades, this is a huge undertaking! We expect tens of thousands of workers to fill Starlight Park on July 1 in a mighty demonstration of support and power for the revolutionary press. We urge you to take this matter up seriously, and to throw all efforts into the job of securing as many tickets as you can, and to stimulate the greatest groups of workers to turn out in full force on Saturday, July 1st!

Tickets can be gotten at 35 E. 12th St., District Daily Worker Office, ground floor—also at Morning Freiheit office, 50 E. 13th Street, 6th floor.

Signed, Red Press Carnival Committee Daily Worker-Morning Freiheit

AMUSEMENTS
Soviet Russia Solves the Jewish Problem!
First 100% Jewish
Table from U. S. S. R.
THE RETURN OF NATHAN BECKER
All Star Jewish-Russian Cast
Dialogue Titles in English
THE WORKERS' ACME Theatre
107 E. 12th St. and Union Square

To All Organizations That Took Advance Tickets for the Daily Worker Picnic

The Daily Worker in order to buy the ticket for the trip to the Soviet Union, and to make arrangements for the six weeks in camps and the various other prizes which will be given away at the picnic, asks that all organizations turn in whatever money has been collected so far on the advance sale of the picnic tickets. Those organizations that have run short of tickets should call for some more, and those that have not as yet taken them, please call at the City Office of the Daily Worker, 35 East 12th St.

Completing 10 Years Activity of

THE WORKERS' SCHOOL
CONCERT AND DANCE
SATURDAY, JUNE 10, at 8:30 P.M.
Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St.

DEGEYTER TRIO
NORMA GERTWIN
E. LESS and L. K. LUGANOV of MOSCOW—"Theatre of the Revolution"
Tickets, 35c in Advance
ON SALE NOW AT THE WORKERS' SCHOOL, 35 EAST 12th STREET

HUGE ARBEITER AFFAIR
FRIDAY, JUNE 9th, at 8 P. M.
At the Queens County Labor Lyceum
FOREST & PUTNAM AVES., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Music — Workers Choruses — Theatre — Dance
Theater of the Gottscheer Maenner Chor
WORKERS SCHOOL — Brooklyn Saenger Chor
ADMISSION 25 CENTS UNEMPLOYED 10 CENTS
Take 14th St. Line Subway (B.M.T.) to Myrtle Ave., change to Elevator to Forest Avenue.

CAMP UNITY
Wingdale, N. Y.

is getting ready to open for the Summer Season

For Information Call—
N. Y. Office
ESTABLISHED 8-1400
Camp Phone
WINGDALE 51

WATCH OUR PRESS FOR MORE DETAILS

During the Whole Month of June

Camp Nitgedaiget BEACON, N. Y.
for the Benefit of the Communist Party, N. Y. Dist.
City Phone: ESTABLISHED 8-1400 Camp Phone: Beacon 731
Proletarian Cultural and Sport Activities Every Day

Special rates during the month of June for I.W.O. members
\$10 (\$1 tax)
For cooperative members and those who stay a whole summer in camp
\$10 (\$1 tax)
NO COLLECTIONS

Camp Cars Leave Daily
10 a.m. from 2700 Bronx Park East
(Take the Lexington and White Plains road express and get off at Allerton Ave. station)
FRIDAY and SATURDAY
10 a.m.—5 p.m.—7 a.m.
Round Trip — \$2.00
One Way — \$1.25

SPECIAL WEEK-END EXCURSION RATES for Workers' Organizations (25-50 members): \$1.65 (incl. tax); 50-100 \$1.40 (incl. tax)

Rates \$13.00 per week Week-Ends—2 Days \$4.65
Including all taxes —1 Day \$2.45
Special Activities This Week-End:
Friday: CAMP FIRE Saturday: GRAND CONCERT AND BALL
Sunday: LECTURE; SWIMMING RACES, BASEBALL GAME

"NO MANHUNT" IS MAYOR'S LYING REPLY TO I. L. D.

Negro Sought; Jackson
Politician Wires,
"Go to Hell"

JACKSON, Miss., June 8.—"You and your organization go to hell with my compliments."

This was the contemptuous answer which Mayor Walter A. Scott of this city telegraphed to the International Labor Defense in response to that workers' defense organization demand for the safekeeping of Jackson from mob violence or legal lynching after Slack's wife was perhaps fatally wounded when she threw herself in front of him when a plantation owner made a brutal, unprovoked attack with a revolver on Slack's life.

Your telegram received, the message which it was learned Scott sent the I. L. D. headquarters in New York read.

"Slack not being hunted by mob in Jackson stop I note you and International Labor Defense with 100,000 members hold me personally responsible stop you and your organization go to hell with my compliments."

Slack, a Woodville farm hand disappeared a few hours after his wife received a bullet in the neck when Joseph Redhead, Wilkinson County landowner, fired at Slack. Later Redhead was wounded slightly by a rifle bullet and poses with bloodhounds from Jackson, started hunting him.

Earl Browder to Speak Sunday in Camp Nitgedaiget

NEW YORK.—Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party U.S.A., will speak at Camp Nitgedaiget at Beacon, N. Y., on the "Situation in the Soviet Union and in Germany," this Sunday morning.

C. A. Hathaway's lecture last Sunday morning was attended by over 300 campers and the record is expected to be broken by the attendance at Sunday's lecture. Earl Browder accepted the invitation to spend the week-end in camp, beginning Saturday night when he will attend the great concert and ball and will also take part in all camp activities.

Besides the regular program of activities that the camp offers, real efforts are being made on the part of the District Committee of the Communist Party to show that June is the Communist month in Nitgedaiget. Various attractions are being arranged for, such as moving picture showings of Russian films, concerts by the Pierre De Geyer Trio, and stage programs.

Baseball, swimming, volleyball and many other sports are included in the recreation offered to workers coming to the camp. Special arrangements are being made by the camp committee to accommodate the great crowd expected during this week-end and special cars will leave from 2700 Bronx Park East (Allerton Ave. Station) on Friday and Saturday at 3 and 7 p.m. in addition to the daily passenger service from the same place at 10 a.m. For further information call Estabrook 8-1400.

Workers are urged to spend their vacation in June in Nitgedaiget, Beacon, N. Y., and help the Communist Party.

Get your unit, union local, or mass organization to challenge another group in raising subs for the Daily

**GIANT
WORKERS'
PAGEANT**
Participated by 400 Artists
JUNE 25th
Starlight Stadium
Audience: Marine Workers
WATCH FOR DETAILS!

Who will lead in the...
SYMPOSIUM
Unemployed Teachers Assn.
TONIGHT AT 8:15 P. M.
STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL
15th St. and 5th Ave.
Free Admission

ARMY TENTS 18x18 \$8.00 up
Cots—\$1.00 Blankets \$1.25 up
Full Line of Camping Equipment
MANHATTAN MILITARY
418 WATER STREET
Absolutely Lowest Prices

BRONX
MEET YOUR COMRADES AT THE
Cooperative Dining Club
ALLERTON AVENUE
Cafeteria, Bar, Billiard Room
Free Food, Free Entertainment

Comrades are buying
their shoes at
GENZLER'S
FAMILY SHOE STORE
1317 WILKINS AVENUE
BEST SHOES
For the Entire Family
Lowest Prices
Comradely Attention

BROOKLYN
PURNISHED LIGHT ROOM—Good for one
or two with complete kitchen privileges.
302 E. 10th St., Apt. 15.

BROOKLYN
LEO SHENKMAN call your sister Sarah at
1053 Charlotte St. care Mr. Gilman,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

BROOKLYN
RESONANT WORKERS
Patrons
GORGEOUS CAFETERIA
2211 86th Street
Near Bay Parkway
Fresh Food at Proletarian Prices

BROOKLYN
FOR BROWNVILLE PROLETARIANS
SOKAL CAFETERIA
1680 PITKIN AVENUE

News Flash

BAER BEATS SCHMELLING
0-9000 people filled the Yankee
Stadium to watch the Schmelling-
Baer fight last night.
Baer won in the 10th round on
a technical knock-out.

Trial of Anna Hall Today: Arrested in Fight for Relief

NEW YORK.—Anna Hall, militant
unemployed worker, arrested during
a Home Relief Bureau demonstration
in Brooklyn, will go on trial this
morning at the Magistrate's Court,
Snyder and Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

Her trial has been postponed sev-
eral times in an effort by the district
attorney and the police to "secure"
evidence against her.

Workers are urged to attend the
trial. The defense will be carried on
by Joseph Tauber, attorney for the
N. Y. District International Labor
Defense.

The trials of Jacob Stock and John
Russo, arrested after a demonstra-
tion at a Home Relief Bureau in
Williamsburgh, Brooklyn, were ad-
journaled until June 30. Police at-
tacked them brutally, then lodged a
charge of felonious assault against
them. The I. L. D. is defending them.

DELEGATION TO SEE LEHMAN FOR GONSHAK RELEASE

Intensify Fight Says
I.L.D. on Supreme
Court Verdict

NEW YORK.—The conviction of
Sam Gonshak on a "disorderly con-
duct" charge and the upholding of
the 2-year sentence given him by
Judge Aurelio in the New York Court
by Supreme Court Wednesday must
spur all I.L.D. members and all work-
ers to a more intensified campaign
for his release and the program of
terror against the unemployed, said
the N. Y. District I.L.D. in a state-
ment yesterday outlining the next
steps to be taken in the Free Gon-
shak campaign.

To See Lehman

A special delegation will be elected
to see Governor Lehman and the
State Legislature at Albany with de-
mands that Judge Aurelio be im-
mediately removed from the bench, and
to give a sentence of 2 years on a
charge of disorderly conduct be an-
nulled.

Petitions are being circulated to
be signed by no less than 25,000, em-
bodying the above demands
which will be presented by the de-
legation.

Send Protest

Organizations are asked to hold
mass meetings in protest against
Gonshak's sentence. Workers and
workers' organizations are appealed
to, to send letters, wires, resolutions
to Governor Lehman, Albany, N. Y.,
demanding removal of Judge Thomas
A. Aurelio, the release of Sam Gon-
shak, the annulment of the section
of the Parole Board law allowing a
2-year sentence on a charge of dis-
orderly conduct.

WHAT'S ON

Friday

LECTURE, "The German Situation," by
Max Redacht, at 200 Park 1 W. O. Cen-
ter, 1775-43rd St., Brooklyn. Admission
10 cents. Audience: Young People.
Symposium, "What is Hitlerism?"—Free-
man, Matthews, Langley, National Student
League, 563 5th Ave., 4 p.m.

FILM SHOWING, "Grass," acclaimed
greatest film made—190 p.m. Film-Photo
League, 225 14th St. Admission 25 cents.
Also Bonus March.

"SELF DEFENSE IN COURTROOM"—Joseph
Tauber, attorney, 225 E. 14th St. Ad-
mission: Imperial Valley Br. I.L.D. Ad-
mission: 25 cents.

SYMPOSIUM, "Who Will Lead Us Out
of the Depression?"—J. A. Matus, Out-
look, C.C.N.Y., C. Hathaway, Margaret
Schlauch, N.Y.U.—Stuyvesant H. S., 19th
St. and First Ave. Audience: Unemployed
Teachers Assn. Adm. 25c.

LECTURE, "Way Out for Unemployed,"
Israel Amter, 8 p.m., 1413 Pitkin Ave.,
Brooklyn. Admission: 25 cents. Audience:
Unemployed Council.

LECTURE, "Political and Economic Sit-
uation of Germany," by U.S.A.R. by U.
S. A. H. Tallentire, German Workers Club,
1333 Third Ave. (68th St.). Adm. free.
Question Period.

GRAND CONCERT & ENTERTAINMENT,
Great Central Palace, 30 Clinton St. Artuff,
solo solo. Adm. 25c. Big time ahead!

NEW L.D. CHORUS, 445-18th Ave.,
Brooklyn. Singers. New members in-
vited. No experience needed. 8:15 p.m.
YOUTH AND DRAMATIC SECTION, 87 E.
17th St. Lower Bronx Workers Club.
All interested are invited.

PROTEST MEETING, Harlem Pro-
gressive Youth Club, 1335 Madison Ave.
Discuss summer activities. 9 p.m. sharp.
MEMBERSHIP MEETING, Silver Kite Club
Br. I.L.D. 8 p.m., Red Front Headquarters,
194 Ave. E.

MEMBERSHIP MEETING, Tom Mooney
Br. I.L.D. Discussion unemployed work-
ers. 8:15 Broadway. 8 p.m.

Saturday
THEATRE
Big country dancing, jazz band, beer and
whatnot at Workers' Laboratory Theatre,
48 12th St. 8 p.m. Adm. 50c.

BANQUET AND DANCE, Kuhnert Work-
ers Club, 31 Second Ave. Proceeds Mor-
ning Star.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AND DANCE,
strawberry short cake, fresh. Tremont Work-
ers Club, Tremont and Prospect Ave. Re-
ceive apologies for disappointment last Sat-
urday.

CLASSIFIED

PURNISHED LIGHT ROOM—Good for one
or two with complete kitchen privileges.
302 E. 10th St., Apt. 15.

LEO SHENKMAN call your sister Sarah at
1053 Charlotte St. care Mr. Gilman,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

BROOKLYN
RESONANT WORKERS
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GORGEOUS CAFETERIA
2211 86th Street
Near Bay Parkway
Fresh Food at Proletarian Prices

BROOKLYN
FOR BROWNVILLE PROLETARIANS
SOKAL CAFETERIA
1680 PITKIN AVENUE

MITCHELL GOT PAY RISE WHILE MARKET CRASHED

Evade Income Tax on
\$4,000,000 Income

NEW YORK, June 8.—During the
trial of Charles Mitchell, former
chairman of the National City Bank,
for evading income tax payments on
an income of \$4,000,000, it was re-
vealed that in the midst of the crisis
Mitchell received a salary increase of
\$100,000.

He also received a loan of \$866,000
from National City Company, an in-
vestment subsidiary of the National
City Bank. In spite of his large in-
come, Mitchell never made any at-
tempt to repay this "loan."

Mitchell, whose management of the
National City Bank resulted in the
loss of millions of dollars to the
bank's small depositors and custom-
ers, is being tried for evading federal
income taxes by the simple process of
"selling" his securities to his wife at a
"loss," and then buying them back.

It was brought out that Mitchell,
together with the other officers of the
bank, made handsome profits in stock
dealings, in addition to the large
bonuses which they paid out to them-
selves.

It has been previously shown that
the books in which Mitchell's transac-
tions were recorded contained an
"error" in which the number "3" was
omitted.

BARRED STUDENTS DENIED HEARING

NEW YORK.—Following the strike
at City College yesterday involving
2,000 students against the suspension
of 31 for taking part in an anti-war
demonstration, Dean Gottschall an-
nounced today that the students
suspended for this Saturday night in
room 126 at City College, 17th St.
and St. Nicholas Avenue.

That the Dean intends to white-
wash the administration is seen from
the fact that all the suspended stud-
ents are to be heard in the hearing
to prevent them from being ex-
cluded and presenting their case.

The National Student League,
which has played a leading part in
the fight for students' rights calls
on all students to be at the hearing
and demand the immediate re-
instatement of those suspended.

The students also demand the im-
mediate removal of President Rob-
inson, directly responsible for the sus-
pension. Robinson led a police at-
tack on the anti-war demonstration
last week, wielding an umbrella on
the students.

Have you approached your fel-
low worker in your shop with a
copy of the "Daily"? If not, do so
TODAY!

But, I said, "Communism or no

the rest of the 900 men (as we have

a membership of about 1,000 mem-
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the definition of the word "Commun-
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NEW YORK STRIKE STRUGGLES AND TRADE UNION NEWS

Iron Worker, Member Local 52 Hails Rank and File Struggle

(By an Iron Worker Correspondent)
NEW YORK CITY.—I am an iron worker and a member of the United
Household of the International Association of Bridge, Structure
and Ornamental Iron Workers, Local Union 52, and we are affiliated with the
American Federation of Labor.

Rank and File Uprising.
And now, Mr. Editor, for the last
five or six weeks, an open uprising
is going on in our local union, and I
am one of those that do not often
go to our meetings, and from the
man that came to the dayroom you
cannot find out anything that is go-
ing on.

All I could find out was that we
asked the American Federation of
Labor to come and straighten things
out, but it looks like they did not
come to help us. I do not know why.
Perhaps you know why the A. F. of
L. did not come to help us?

Through a paper some day this
week I noticed that my local union
No. 52 applied for an injunction to
prevent the International from in-
terfering in the affairs of Local 52,
but for what, and for what, I tell
you, the God's honest truth, I do not
know, and I know, Mr. Editor, it is
my own fault, as I do not attend the
meetings regularly.

And so, as I could not get much
information from the men in the
dayroom, which is located at 225 E.
31st St., New York, nothing from the
daily press, so I made up my mind
to go Friday night to the meeting
to hear what is going on, as we meet
every Friday night in the Labor
Temple on East 54th St., New York.

Big Crowd at Union Meeting.
Before approaching the meeting
I noticed on both sides of the
street big crowds of men like never
before. Approaching nearer I re-
cognized the men in the circles are
from my union. Stopping to listen
to what is going on, I could hear
one man reading from a piece clipped
out of a newspaper pertaining to our
local union No. 52.

I and others were anxious to get
a copy for ourselves to read, so I
asked in what paper it was. So one
fellow jumps out and said, "Oh, a
Communist paper," but I for one do
not know the definition of the word
Communist, and could also vouch for

About myself, I felt that as long
as I paid already for the paper I
might as well look it all over, and
after finishing reading it, I feel my-
self different, just like a new born,
and a little more broadminded. Then
I felt disappointed that your paper
was only four pages, and I assure
you that besides my daily paper that
I read for years, I will try every
morning to buy your paper and hope
to be always so enthusiastic as now.

Kindly excuse my spelling and
composing this letter, as I am only a
layman, left school early in order
to help my family, and if you think
it is not fit to be printed in your
paper, do not print it, and, if it is
fit, please print it, and, in conclu-
sion, I hope that our present local
leaders will go the right way. If
they win the battle, the victory is
ours. We will be able to breathe
freely and express our thoughts freely
without fear. If they lose the battle,
then I am sure that we are going
to have the most despotic self-made
rulers, and tyrants, guided by a yel-
low-dog contract, a man-made in-
ternational "Constitution."

I know, Mr. Editor, how you will
feel by reading this long letter, that
in this 20th Century things like this
shall occur.

Very truly yours,
An Iron Worker of
Local Union No. 52.

Editor's Note: We ask all members
of Local No. 52 to write of the situ-
ation in their local to the Daily
Worker. Here they can express them-
selves freely, and we will be glad to
give advice on how to carry on the
struggle in the Union to a successful
conclusion.

FUR STRIKERS

MEETING TODAY

Six Shops Settle; All
Demands Won

NEW YORK.—A very important
mass meeting of all fur strikers is
called for today, Friday, 2 p.m., at
the new auditorium of the Industrial
Union, 131 W. 28th St., where a re-
port of the strike and strike settle-
ments will be given. All workers are
urged to attend this very important
mass meeting.

Six Associated Fur shops settled
yesterday, the bosses granting all de-
mands of the union, including the
unemployment fund and recognition
of the Industrial Union.

Harlem Dress Meet

All dressmakers of Harlem are
called to a special meeting 8:30
p.m. in St. Luke's Hall, 135 West
130th St., New York.

At this meeting the strike prepa-
rations of the dress trade will be
taken up and discussed. The meet-
ing is of utmost importance in view
of the strike preparations the dress-
makers are involved in at present.

TRY 2 FOOD WORKERS

TODAY IN BROOKLYN

NEW YORK.—Jacob Novack and
Alexander Pavloff, food workers ar-
rested after they were attacked by
gangsters while in a restaurant will
come up for trial today. They will
be tried at the Pennsylvania and
Liberty Avenues Court in Brooklyn.

NOTICE BROTHERHOOD OF

PAINTERS

The campaign headquarters for
Brother Frank Wedel, candidate for
District Court secretary, is located at
the Labor Temple, 243 E. 81st St.
All brotherhood painters are urged
to assist Wedel in this campaign. Rank
and File Committee.

NOTE TO WORKER

To the one who requested informa-
tion on King's Park, Long Island City
Hospital. The Medical Workers'
League suggest you go to the Wo-
men's Infirmary, 321 E. 19th St. Ap-
ply to the Social Service

Meet Tonight on Shoe Unity Action

Tonight at Irving Plaza, Irving
Place and 15th St., at 7:30 p.m. the
Shoe and Leather Workers' Indus-
trial Union is calling a mass meeting
to report on the activity of the United
Front Committee of Action elec-
ted at the recent United Front Shoe
Workers' Conference. The meeting
will demand that the Committee of
Action carry out the instructions
contained in the resolution adopted
at the conference.

All shoe workers are urged to at-
tend and hear about the develop-
ments in the Shoe Workers' United
Front situation.

(See article on Page 3 of today's
"Daily" on this question.)

JINGO SEAMEN'S

"UNION" FIGHTS

FOREIGN BORN

NEW YORK.—The "National As-
sociation of American Seamen," 250
W. 23rd St., is the latest instrument
of the shipping bosses to drive down
the conditions of the seamen.

This outfit states its program as
"to advance the American Merchant
Marine for Americans and 100 per
cent Americans on all

Prices Are Rising, Production Falls In Fascist Germany

All Hitler's Promises to Workers of Work and Food Are Flagrantly Broken

BERLIN, May 26 (By Mail).—The decline of German economy under Hitler rule is continuing. The German coal industry is on the way to catastrophe. According to information issued by the Union of Mine Owners, coal production during 1933 has dropped from 6,543,000 tons in January to 5,357,000 tons in April. Figures for sales show the same tendency. The Rhine-Westphalia Coal Syndicate publishes the following sales figures:

NAZIS MURDER 37 IN DACHAU PRISON CAMP

Concentration Camps Being Enlarged

MUNICH, May 25.—Two Communists were shot in the Dachau concentration camp during the night of May 20 "while trying to escape." The total of "suicides" or those shot "while attempting to escape" in the Dachau camp has now risen to 37.

A delegation of foreign journalists, most of them correspondents of obscure Fascist Balkan newspapers, are being shown around Germany to refute reports of fascist terror here. They were shown the Bayreuth Theatre, Wagner's tomb, the new hotel on the Zugspitze Mountain, and some Munich museums. Then they were told to write their papers that they didn't notice any terror at all.

Communist shot. But as even these journalists were not completely satisfied with the things they were shown, a short visit to the Dachau internment camp was arranged. Everything would have been in order, but for an "accident."

The day following their visit the Communist Hausmann was shot "while trying to escape."

It is a curious coincidence that Hausmann had spoken to one of these journalists in English and had given him a true report on the terrible conditions in the camp.

The "Vossische Zeitung" of Berlin reports that a lawyer of Nuremberg who told a colleague that "I must frankly confess that I am not enthusiastic about the new government" was arrested by the political police.

Concentration Camps Enlarged. The Nazi "Angriff" of Berlin reported on May 20 that the "Oranienburg concentration camp for political prisoners has been taken over by the Federal government and will be enlarged considerably."

This report gives the lie direct to the same "Angriff" and other fascist papers which reported shortly before May 1 that most of those indicted would be released and that the government would resort to "preventive arrest," less frequently in the future.

Victim of Shooting in Cuban Congress



Rivalries within the bourgeois camp in Cuba have led, on more than one occasion, to shootings in the Cuban Congress. This picture shows Representative Oscar Montalvo being helped out of the Cuban Parliament after being shot by the brother of a Senator. Montalvo was so badly wounded that he died the next day.

80 Political Prisoners on a Hunger Strike in Cuba

Machado Offers Compromise to Bourgeois Opponents of His Regime

HAVANA, June 3.—Eighty political prisoners in the Isle of Pines penitentiary went on hunger strike yesterday in protest against their incarceration for months without a hearing. Many of the prisoners, most of whom are university students, have been imprisoned for two years without trial.

Indications of a secret compromise between President Machado, Cuban dictator, and the big business, medical and Gomez opposition groups were seen in a statement issued by Machado outlining his plan for the immediate election of a vice-president and for changes in the Cuban Constitution.

40 Nazis Arrested in Austria As Germany Closes the Frontier

VIENNA, June 3.—The Dollfus government arrested today on a charge of high treason 40 soldiers and government officials who had taken part in a secret Nazi meeting last week.

At the same time, Nazi Germany closed the Austro-German frontier to all Austrians who are not members of the Nazi party. This is a reach of a special international treaty and of a hundred-year-old tradition of free travel between the two countries.

TEN MORE YEARS OF 'PEACE'!

—By Burek



The Signing of the Four Power Pact Is Hailed by War-Monger Mussolini as Great Peace Move

ROME, June 3.—The four Power Pact was initiated yesterday. This brings to an end a period of two months of maneuvers and counter-maneuvers during which Mussolini's original text has been whittled down until now the pact is merely a collection of platitudes, sanctimoniously phrased, which avoid the mention of any of the subjects of dispute between the four powers. Mussolini hailed the ceremony of initialing with a "peace" speech

in which he reopened the question of treaty revision. Mussolini began by saying the pact "secured at least ten years of peace to Europe."

Germany, under the rule of Hitler, was described as "a bulwark of peace." Mussolini also denied that the "fundamentals of the Pact" had been changed, although the final text "omitted references to arms equality" and made it clear that "treaty revision must be undertaken through the League of Nations." Through the League means in reality not at all, since League procedure requires unanimous consent of all the nations—a quite impossible condition.

Longer interested in belonging to the League, said the newspaper, should the Pact materialize.

Berlin Unenthusiastic on Pact. BERLIN, June 3.—Opinion here is not enthusiastic about the signing of the Pact. Germans claim to arms equality is not explicitly enough acknowledged in the document, and the best that official spokesmen can find to say is that France's demands for arms supervision are also omitted, thus effecting a compromise along the time-honored lines adopted by the ostrich of fable who avoided adopting an opinion by burying his head in the sand.

London, June 3.—Liberal opinion. In another part of his speech, Mussolini warned against "imbecile optimism," and admitted that the Pact created "a kind of hierarchy of nations." A European directory of this kind is exactly what the Little Entente powers and Poland most object to about the Pact, so that Mussolini's warning about "optimism" would seem to be in place.

Treaty Revision Up Again. Mussolini's specific reference to treaty revision, the question on which the first negotiations broke up, gave his speech, despite its pacific wording, a warlike sense. "Some countries," he said, "have been particularly noisy in their opposition, but even Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia, who is spokesman for the Little Entente, has in a recent speech that he is not opposed to the revision of the treaties forever and under all conditions." Mussolini omitted to make mention of the enormous warlike demonstrations that have taken place in all the Little Entente countries within the last few days against treaty revision. The rise of war feeling everywhere, including in Italy, contrasts with Mussolini's cry before the Senate yesterday that "The war chapter is closed."

The preamble of the Pact significantly refers to "the state of disquiet which obtains throughout the world, and then goes on to state that the four powers are "mindful of the rights of every state, which cannot be affected without the consent of the interested party." This phrase is inserted at the instigation of France to quiet the opposition of the Little Entente powers and Poland. Article 1 declares that the signatories will pursue their ends "within the framework of the League of Nations," as desired by France also. Article 2, on treaty revision, does not even so much as mention the word "revision," but refers guardedly to Articles 10, 16 and 19 of the League of Nations covenant.

The third article of the Pact contents itself with a vague generality about the "success of the Disarmament Conference" and reserves the right to all the signatories to "re-examine" the arms question. Article 4 affirms that the four powers will concert together on economic matters.

The signing of the pact in its present changed form by the European rivals is an act directed against the United States on the part of the chief European debtor nations.

At the time of the first discussion of the four-power pact MacDonald and Mussolini made speeches containing open and implied threats against the Soviet Union. The pact is in the first place directed against the Soviet Union.

Poland May Leave League. WARSAW, June 3.—Poland's early resignation from the League of Nations was intimated by the official newspaper Gazeta Polska in its comment on the French signature of the Four Power Pact. "Poland will as

SPARKS

MOSES HITLER, a Polish Jew, has been having a bad time. His ten-year-old son was beaten up at school by the other boys. The other son, aged 22, has had a sweet romance blighted because his fiancée refused to take a chance on being called "Mrs. Hitler"—and we don't blame her—the idea of a Mrs. Hitler is a little absurd, seeing how the beautiful Adolph's tastes go. And Moses himself was boycotted by the local stores.

HOWEVER—all's well that ends well. A Warsaw District Court has just given Moses permission to change his name to Heller.

OUR romantic readers will watch this column for an announcement that the course of true love is again running smooth in the Hitler family.

COMRADE BUTLER of Columbia, known to his intimates as Nick, and to his more distant acquaintances as Miraculous, uttered some pregnant words at the Columbia commencement exercises—words from which we quote: "Control of money and constant association with money is perhaps the most demoralizing of human occupations."

IT certainly seemed to demoralize J. P. Morgan, who even forgot to pay his income tax three years in a row.

NOTES On The Alarming Speed Of Disease Of Bolshevism In The South and West United States.

TEACHERS and students of Commonwealth College, labor school near Mena, Arkansas, have donated (thirteen 13) cents to the library of the University of Oklahoma for the purchase of a copy of the Communist Manifesto.

REPRESENTATIVE Brooks Fletcher of Ohio seems to be as broke as the University of Oklahoma, judging by a letter sent by him to Upton Sinclair, which reads in part as follows:

"There is such a long waiting list at the Congressional Library that it is impossible for but a small number (Congressional grammar, not ours) of Congressmen to enjoy the privilege of reading the book. . . . The book in question is Sinclair's 'William Fox.' Therefore I am writing to inquire whether there is a possibility of your publishers supplying the Congressional Library or the Congressmen with additional copies of the book."

UPTON SINCLAIR Presents William Fox's sells for three dollars. You can buy it in book stores. But once a Congressman, always a Congressman. Pamphleting seems to get into the blood.

A newspaper headline reads "Rich Publisher Dies; Human To the End." Surprising, isn't it?

Another bright one is in today's papers. "Mitchell Sought Profit, Is Charged." What a wicked capitalist! How different from the other nine capitalists who just hate profits.

What Mitchell did is that he magically erased the savings of hundreds of his bank's customers.

But for this, the government is not trying him.

Couzens Takes New Trade War Threat to London Parley

German Debt Transfer Moratorium Declared Polish Government for Default

WASHINGTON, June 3.—It has been decided here that President Roosevelt has sufficient power under the old Hawley-Smoot tariff act to secure American bargaining strength at London. Fifty per cent reductions can be made under this law by the President without Congressional authority. Hence Roosevelt will not ask Congress for special tariff powers, as had been previously suggested.

BERLIN TO HAVE 1936 OLYMPICS

American Delegates End Their Sham Battle

By ST GERSON

Berlin will have the 1936 Olympic Games. This decision was sprung on the sports world at Vienna Wednesday. It came after a sham battle in which the American delegates to the meeting of the International Olympic Committee had placed a heavy paper barrage against anti-semitism in Germany.

Brig. General Charles H. Sherrill, one of the two American delegates, had stated that he would "stoutly maintain the American principle that all citizens are equal under the laws," upon which the American Jewish Congress immediately called him its "congratulations for his firm stand." Sherrill's remark came after much ballyhoo on the part of American sport writers which had led thousands of American sportsmen to believe that the Olympics would undoubtedly be transferred from Berlin to some other city in protest against Nazi anti-semitism.

Betrayal by Boss Sport Leaders. At the last moment the German delegation, undoubtedly after having reached a backstairs agreement with the American delegates, issued a statement, with government authority, that "As a principle, German Jews shall not be excluded from the games of the eleventh Olympiad." The Americans are now hailing this "victory" and the American Olympic Committee is wrapping itself in the newly-found and much-needed moral cloak. Workers Lead Real Olympic Boycott. However, there are many who have not been deceived by the cunning maneuvers of the Amateur Athletic Union and the American Olympic Committee.

The movement for an Olympic boycott will continue—right in the ranks of the Amateur Athletic Union and other so-called "official" sport organizations. Thousands of athletes will remember that none of Hitler's assurances against anti-semitism will bring Nelly Neppach, the German woman tennis champion who committed suicide because of Hitler's persecution, to life. They will remember that Hitler's assurances have not freed the worker sportsmen, Grube, Zobel and Prielzel from Nazi dungeons. Much of this anti-Olympic feeling will be channeled into support of the 1924 Moscow Spartakiade, the only world meet where oppressed peoples, Jew and Gentile, Negro and white, will meet on a plane of equality and genuine fraternity.

German Moratorium Declared. BERLIN, June 3.—Germany today declared a transfer moratorium on all long and short term debts, except on the debts already covered by the stand-still agreement. A transfer moratorium means that payments on the service of debts will be made, but fictitiously, by crediting the account of the creditor, though not allowing the transfer of the amount abroad.

This scheme of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, presented by him to a cabinet meeting today, has been accepted and the moratorium will go into effect on July 1 next.

The moratorium is an index of the extreme instability to which the German currency has been brought by a few months of Hitler rule. Free reserves of the Reichsbank have already dropped so low that the stability of the mark is threatened. One of the principal factors producing this state of affairs is the declining surplus which Germany is receiving from her foreign trade.

New Inflation Threatened. Schacht has also threatened that without release from all debt payments, a new inflation would have to be begun "with consequences even more disastrous than those of the 1923 inflation."

One clause in the stand-still agreement reads: "A declaration in Germany of a general foreign moratorium in whatever form shall automatically terminate this agreement." If Germany's moratorium is to come under this clause, Germany will again become liable to pay many all the interest which were postponed under the stand-still two years ago. It is significant that a meeting of the stand-still creditors has been called to meet in London June 13.

Poland Defaults Debt. WARSAW, June 3.—The Polish cabinet has decided not to meet the June 15 war debt payment due the United States. The sum due is \$5,559,000. The default will be made on the ground that the economic situation has not improved since December 15, on which date Poland also defaulted.

New Oil War Starts. PARIS, June 3.—The oil agreement reached at a conference here a little while ago was broken today officially by the Rumanian Petroleum Association on the ground that the United States itself. A note to Mr. Arnot, head of the Oil Conference, stated: "We have noted that American production has risen above the 2,000,000 barrels a day agreed upon as their limit, and likewise we have noted the continual fall in price, in view of this injurious situation, we cannot prevent Rumanian companies from protecting their interests."

Gross crude oil production in the United States averaged 2,675,000 barrels daily during the last week.

QUELPH WORKERS CONVICTED. TORONTO.—J. Molner and J. Nagy, Quelph workers arrested for distributing leaflets, were convicted on a city-by-law and fined \$1 and costs.

SOVIET PROTEST TO JAPAN ON RAILWAY BREAK

TOKYO, June 3.—Soviet Ambassador Yurenev protested to the Japanese Foreign Office yesterday against the cutting of rail connections between the Chinese Eastern Railway and Vladivostok at Pogranichnyaya.

Ambassador Yurenev also objected to Japan's spurious claim that the cutting of the railway is a "local matter to be settled between the Soviet Union and Manchukuo," and that Japan is not responsible for the acts of its puppet state.

GENEVA, June 3.—The League of Nations' advisory committee on Manchuria yesterday adopted a report recommending that Manchukuo not be recognized and be excluded from various international conventions, such as those on the mails, telegraphs, aviation, sanitation, opium and weights and measures.

The capitalist Powers in the league make this pretense of opposition completely hollow by providing that they may continue to maintain consulates in Manchuria.

JAPAN IN TRADE WAR WITH INDIA

Will Shift Military Orders to U. S.

OSAKA, Japan, June 3.—In reply to India's 50 per cent increase in tariff duties on non-English cotton cloths announced June 3, the Federation of Japanese Cotton Spinners have decided to cease buying raw cotton from India, and to increase their purchases of American raw cotton.

During the past three months, Japanese imports of raw cotton from India have greatly exceeded her exports from the United States. This move on the part of the Japanese spinners is another in the trade war that is developing between Japan and Great Britain. On April 10 last, India denounced her trade treaty with Japan. The tariff increase is one of the first results of this action.

Japan is a large importer of raw cotton, to feed her cotton textile industry, and for the purposes of her enormous military machine, which needs cotton for the manufacture of explosives as well as for the making of uniforms and other military goods.

THE MEANING OF THE NATIONAL "RECOVERY ACT"

By CHARLOTTE TODES.

The Roosevelt National Recovery Act, which has already passed the House and is now before the Senate, combines most of the features of the Roosevelt program to rescue the super-profits of the giant capitalists at the expense of the working class. It is part of a frenzied drive to find a way out of the crisis. At the same time, it is a new step in the outcome of the program, the Roosevelt government expects to check the movement for unemployment insurance and the developing strike movement for wage increases.

Behind the smoke screen of democratic phrases, the bill is being pushed through for the attainment of definite objectives to the advantage of the monopolists. The so-called "industrial control" action which gives the president sweeping power to "promote the organization of industry for the purpose of cooperative action among trade groups, to maintain united action of labor and management under adequate governmental sanctions and supervisions, to eliminate unfair competitive practices, and to control wages, hours and working conditions."

"United Action of Labor and Management" is the central theme of this section of the act. It is the means by which the government will attempt to defeat the struggles of the workers against its attacks.

The other section provides for a forced labor public works program of a military nature costing \$3,300,000,000 to be financed by a tax levy extracted from the tolling masses.

The machinery which the bill sets up for "industrial control" indicates clearly that it is designed as preparation for an imminent war. It enables the government to mobilize the working class with the utmost speed for war service and to turn industrial enterprises, almost overnight into instruments for the conduct of war. This is further made plain by the fact that even before the bill has been adopted in Congress, Roosevelt has appointed as administrator, General Hugh Johnson, a member of the War Labor Industries Board which refined the military and industrial machine.

The voluntary trade agreements and the so-called planning agency have called forth columns of propaganda in the capitalist press hailing the bill as the introduction of "national planning." The tremendous interest awakened in the masses by the success of the Five Year Plan in the Soviet Union had captured the imagination and led to the

the world war. He was also the administrator of the selective draft law of 1917.

Public Works for Military Purposes. Under the guise of a program for the unemployed, the public works program provides for the construction of 34 new battleships, forts, naval bases and army barracks. Specially designed ships for use in Chinese waters are also included in the plans. The military program will go into effect before any other aspect of the public works program.

A central objective of the "industrial control" feature of the Act is the attempt to overcome whatever legal restrictions in the anti-trust laws are in force to big capitalists. By this means it will make it easier for the monopolists to tighten more firmly their grip over industry by concentrating their control in fewer hands, and by driving out of swallowing their smaller competitors.

"Voluntary" Trade Agreements. Industries are ordered, by the bill, to get together through their trade associations to draw up trade agreements or codes of "fair competition" which will restrict production, raise price levels and set wages, hours and working conditions to allow maximum profits. The codes are subject to the President's approval, after which, when accepted, they are applicable to their industries and are enforceable by governmental machinery. A penalty of \$500 is provided which is supposed to force into line those who violate the codes, and licensing powers are given to the President to enforce them. Employers abiding by the codes are granted exemption from the Sherman anti-trust laws. An additional clause provides for the establishment of an industrial planning and research agency which will undoubtedly be used to extend the markets and effect economies for the industrialists.

The voluntary trade agreements and the so-called planning agency have called forth columns of propaganda in the capitalist press hailing the bill as the introduction of "national planning." The tremendous interest awakened in the masses by the success of the Five Year Plan in the Soviet Union had captured the imagination and led to the